

HISTORY OF ANNEXATION
AND
PRESENT CONDITION
OF CHOSEN

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL
OF CHOSEN

KEIJO, MARCH, 1924.

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IMPERIAL RESCRIPT ON ANNEXATION.

(PROMULGATED ON AUGUST 29, 1910).

We, attaching the highest importance to the maintenance of permanent peace in the Orient and the consolidation of lasting security to Our Empire and finding in Korea constant and fruitful sources of complication, caused Our Government to conclude in 1905 an Agreement with the Korean Government by which Korea was placed under the protection of Japan in the hope that all disturbing elements might thereby be removed and peace assured for ever.

For the four years and over which have since elapsed, Our Government have exerted themselves with unwearied attention to promote reforms in the administration of Korea, and their efforts have, in a degree, been attended with success. But, at the same time, the existing *régime* of government in that country has shown itself hardly effective to preserve peace and stability, and, in addition, a

朝鮮總督府寄贈本

spirit of suspicion and misgiving dominates the whole Peninsula. In order to maintain public order and security and to advance the happiness and well-being of the people, it has become manifest that fundamental changes in the present system of government are inevitable.

We, in concert with His Majesty the Emperor of Korea, having in view this condition of affairs and being equally persuaded of the necessity of annexing the whole of Korea to the Empire of Japan in response to the actual requirements of the situation, have now arrived at an arrangement for such permanent annexation.

His Majesty the Emperor of Korea and the members of His Imperial House will, notwithstanding the annexation, be accorded due and appropriate treatment. All Koreans, being under Our direct sway, will enjoy growing prosperity and welfare, and with assured repose and security will come a marked expansion in industry and trade. We confidently believe that the new order of things now inaugurated will serve as a fresh guarantee of enduring peace in the Orient.

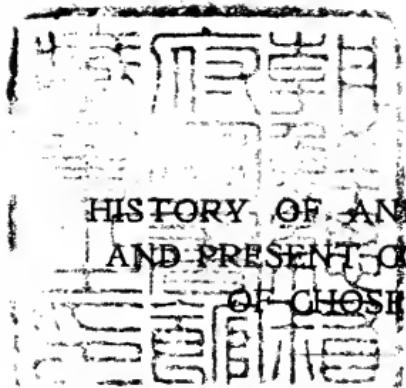
We order the establishment of the office of Governor-General of Chosen. The Governor-General will, under Our direction, exercise the command of the army and navy, and a general control over all administrative functions in Korea. We call upon all of Our officials and authorities to fulfil their respective duties in appreciation of Our will, and to conduct the various branches of administration in consonance with the requirements of the occasion, to the end that Our subjects may long enjoy the blessings of peace and tranquillity.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT CONCERNING THE RE-
ORGANIZATION OF THE GOVERNMENT-
GENERAL OF CHOSEN.

(PROMULGATED ON AUGUST 19, 1919).

We have ever made it Our aim to promote the security and welfare of Our territory of Korea, and to extend to the native population of that territory as Our beloved subjects a fair and impartial treatment in all respects, to the end that they may without distinction of persons lead their lives in peace and contentment. We are persuaded that the state of development at which the general situation has now arrived calls for certain reforms in the administrative organization of the Government-General of Chosen, and We issue Our Imperial command that such reforms be put into operation. The measures thus taken are solely designed to facilitate the working of administration and to secure good and enlightened government in pursuance of Our

settled policy and in fulfilment of the altered requirements of the country. Specially in view of the termination of the war in Europe and of the rapid changes in the conditions of the world do We consider it highly desirable that every effort should be made for the advancement of the national resources and the well-being of the people. We call upon all public functionaries concerned to exercise their best endeavours in obedience to Our wishes in order that a benign rule may be assured to Korea, and that the people, diligent and happy in attending to their respective vocations, may enjoy the blessings of peace and contribute to the growing prosperity of the country.



Old Relations between Japan and Chosen.

The relations between Japan and Chosen have a very long history, and can be traced back as far as Susanoonomikoto (素戔鳴尊) in the mythological age, who governed the peninsula for some time. Later, in the reign of Emperor Sujin, Mimana (任那) paid tribute to Japan and asked for her gracious protection, and after that a prince of Silla (新羅) went so far as to become a Japanese, which show how close the connection between the two countries had then become.

After the invasion of Chosen by Queen Jingu, Silla (新羅) and Pakjeh (百濟) remained under Japanese sovereignty for a long time, and Kokuryu (高句麗) also. How the two former countries came under the sway of Japan is clearly

shown in that famous cenotaph by King Hotai (好太王) of Kokuryu (高勾麗). After that, the several kingdoms in the peninsula underwent various changes according to their varying degrees of development, and this fact led to an expedition by Japan into Chosen on several occasions. But in the reign of Emperor Tenchi, government reform and pacification of the Ezo, tribes in north-eastern Japan, necessitated by the Reformation of Taikwa, occupied Japan so much at home as to leave her no leisure to pay attention to affairs in Chosen. This continued down to the Ashikaga period when Japan and Chosen exchanged missions charged with friendly messages and requests for amicable intercourse. Following on the two wars of Bunroku and Keicho waged by Hideyoshi Toyotomi, relations between the two countries were interrupted for some time, but the Tokugawa Shogunate effected their restoration and a Korean envoy was yearly sent to Japan until the eleventh Shogun Iyenari.

The direct relations between Japan and Chosen were thus intimate, and how much Chosen

contributed to the civilization of Japan is shown by the historical fact that Confucianism of China, Buddhism of India, and many other cults entered Japan through the medium of Chosen. Japan and Chosen have not only a long historical relation but also a geological intimacy, there being only a narrow stretch of water between them, and these facts, along with the homogeneity of race and culture, naturally gave birth to the elements leading to the amalgamation of the two countries into one compact whole.

Relations in the Meiji Era.

From the very first year of Meiji (1868), the Japanese Imperial Government showed itself anxious to keep up neighbourly relations by frequently sending envoys to Chosen. At that time, however, the Korean King Yi (李太王) was still a minor, and the government was in the hands of his father Tae Wan Kun (大院君), the Regent, who not only repulsed Japan's kind approaches by obstinately taking refuge in his non-foreign-intercourse policy, but displayed

an overbearing and insolent attitude toward her and an invasion of Chosen began to be seriously discussed by the Japanese Government, which resulted in State-Coucillors Takamori Saigo, Shojiro Goto, Taisuke Itagaki, Shinpei Yeto, and Taneomi Socjima resigning their posts because of rejection of their proposal for invasion.

In September of the 8th year of Meiji (1875), the Japanese war-ship Unyo-go was fired on by the Korean battery at Kangwha Island (江華島), on which the fort was occupied and all arms and munitions in it seized, and the Japanese Government, pacifying public opinion calling for direct action against Chosen, dispatched Kiyotaka Kuroda as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, and a Treaty of Friendship was entered into by the two countries at Kangwha in the 9th year of Meiji (1876), by which mutual opening of ports and trade was agreed upon and the independence of Chosen recognized, and in the 13th year of Meiji (1880), a Japanese legation was established at Keijo. By this time the Korean King had attained his majority and taken the reins of government

into his own hands, and the family from which his consort Min (閔氏) came had obtained a very influential position, with the result that there was a constant struggle for power between her family and the conservative party headed by Tae Wan Kun (大院君). Seizing the opportunity thus afforded, China took sides with the Queen's family with the idea of extending her influence over the country, and this twice led to the Japanese Legation and residents being attacked by Korean mobs and Chinese soldiery. In April of the 27th year of Meiji (1894), Kim Ok Kynn (金玉均) of the pro-Japanese party was assassinated at Shanghai, and the Korean Government had his corpse brought back to and the head exposed by way of punishment in the peninsula, when the Tonghak Party (東學黨) infuriated by the tyranny of provincial officials, rose against the Government with tremendous ferocity, and the Government, aware of its inability to suppress them, asked for the help of China, who at once moved troops into Chosen in disregard of the Treaty of Tien-tsin, making the excuse

that it was for the protection of her dependency. Thereupon Japan also sent troops into the country in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty mentioned above, for she did not recognize China's sovereignty over Chosen and, moreover, found it urgently necessary to protect her Legation and residents. Then the Korean Government came to itself and denounced the treaty it had concluded with China at the expense of Korean independence, and approached Japan for aid in expelling the Chinese soldiers stationed at Gazan. Japan and China thus came into collision at Seikwan, and this started the Chino-Japanese War. Victory rested with Japan and peace was concluded between Japan and China in April of the 28th year of Meiji (1895), and China gave full recognition to Chosen's independence.

Prior to this, in the 27th year of Meiji (1894), the Korean Government introduced reform in its internal administration on the advice of Keisuke Otori, the Japanese Minister, and again, when Kaorn Inoue succeeded him, drew up twenty articles embodying various kinds of

reforms, and obtained a loan of 3,000,000 *yen** from the Japanese Government for their execution. At the same time Japanese were appointed as advisers to the several departments of the Government. But the Min family, having in the meantime become more and more influential, in conspiracy with M. Waeber, the Russian Minister, expelled Pak Yong Ho (朴泳孝) and other Japanophiles from the country in July of the following year, and the power of M. Waeber at this time was so great that it is not too much to say that the Korean Government was in the hollow of his hand, all laws and regulations promulgated being almost invariably so at his suggestion. He even went so far as to cause the telegraph line between Keijo and Genzan to be connected with the Siberian line, and held the right to exploit the forests along the Yalu, train Korean troops, and supervise Korean revenue and expenditure. In addition to this he obtained the lease of Port Arthur and Dalny from China,

* *Yen*=100 *sen*=2s. Od. '88'.

effected the practical occupation of Manchuria, and gradually introduced Russian troops into the northern part of the peninsular where they feverishly engaged in military operations, and this at last led to the rupture of diplomatic relations between Japan and Russia, culminating in the Russo-Japanese War in the 37th and 38th year of Meiji (1904-5).

Degeneration of Korean Government.

The Korean Government had long been utterly corrupt, and this deplorable condition reached its extreme toward the end of the Yi Dynasty, there being no distinction at all between Court and Government, while courtiers and government officials were alike at the mercy of the court with regard to appointment and dismissal. This naturally gave rise to sycophancy on the part of officials and they became perfectly indifferent as to the fulfilment of their duties, the result being that not a single efficient official was to be found in the Government to the great detriment of the administration at large. At court, too, were many

corrupt persons in high favour with the King and Queen, who resorted to abuse of others, plotted conspiracies, induced too great expenditure on festivals and similar ceremonies, and promoted the establishment of useless offices to provide sinecures for their dependents and friends, thus the Imperial Household found itself continually embarrassed from lack of funds and had resort to the dispatch of officials to the provinces to collect taxes, many of which were invented for the occasion to the extortion of licence-fees and others from the people in general by requiring special permission to be obtained for engaging in some kinds of business, to commanding the Government to sell tax-receipts to the people in order to collect taxes still undue, to making change in official positions for a monetary consideration, and in case of some sudden occasion demanding great expenditure, to the extortion of money or articles from rich people or the imposition of extraordinary taxes upon the people in general. Moreover, nearly all the officials in the Government departments secretly enriched themselves by selling

special privileges and qualifications coming within their province. So tyrannical and oppressive were the government officials that scarcely a single right of the people in general was recognized by them, and provincial officials on their part levied taxes and extorted valuables from the people on every possible occasion and by whatever excuses they pleased. Such being the case, it was only natural that the people had no money to put by, that industry declined, that the national resources dried up, and that many poor people died from hunger even in ordinary times, especially before the barley harvest in spring and the harvesting of other crops in autumn, to say nothing of those dying in times of natural calamities.

Protectorate *Régime* and Residency-General.

As above mentioned, Japan, from the beginning of the Meiji Era, was always ready to lend a helping hand to Chosen in the maintenance of her independence and promotion of her civilization, but Chosen could not maintain peace and order because of the widespread corruption and

was ever tottering to her fall owing to pressure by foreign powers, so it appeared more than likely she would become the hotbed of disturbance in the Far East and thus threaten the safety of the Japanese Empire. To avert this danger by striking at the root of the evil, the Japanese Government decided that the best plan was to establish a protectorate over Chosen and introduce reform in the government, and the Russo-Japanese War having been successfully concluded, entered into negotiations with the Korean Government to that end, and the establishment of a Residency-General followed, the powers concerned recognizing the special rights and interests, political, military, and commercial, of Japan in the peninsula.

It was in December of the 38th year of Meiji (1905) that the Residency-General was established and in the following March Haku-bun Ito left Japan for Chosen as the first Resident-General of the new Protectorate. Arriving at his post, he personally attended to all diplomatic affairs on the one hand, and on the

other, supervised the introduction of administrative reforms in the government, and among the many benefits introduced by him worthy of special notice may be cited the strict distinction made between Court and Government, the reform of the Cabinet and of the provincial system, the appointment of Japanese as advisers, the improvement of industrial, educational, engineering, communications, monetary, and other systems, and the advance of loans unconditionally and free of interest to the Korean Government, and it goes without saying that these contributed much to the reformation of the government and the development of the national resources.

Annexation of Korea.

Though the Japanese Government put forth strenuous efforts in leading and protecting the Korean Government, peace and order in the peninsula still remained to be established, chiefly because of the presence in the provinces of rebels calling themselves "righteous armies," who deprived innocent people of life and property, showing

how deeply the evil of many years standing was rooted. It was recognized, therefore, even by many of the leading Koreans, that nothing remained, if the benefits of the reformed administration were to be enjoyed and the welfare of the people advanced, but for both countries to be united and a radical reform introduced in the prevailing conditions, and the Ilchin Hoi (一進會), a party composed of the intellectual class and representing public opinion in the peninsula at the time, strongly advocated the union of Japan and Chosen, and presented a memorial to the Korean Emperor and to both Governments urging it as the most suitable action to be taken for the advancement of the development of both peoples and the maintenance of peace in the East.

The people in general in the peninsula gradually came to regard this amalgamation of both countries as of prime importance, and public opinion in Japan also approved of the step, so the Japanese Cabinet Council, coming at last to a decision, approached the Korean Government with the proposal that the union of both countries

should be effected for the sake of the welfare of both the Japanese and Korean people and of lasting peace in the East. The Korean Emperor and Government favourably considering the proposal, the annexation of Chosen was peacefully concluded on the 29th of August of the 43rd year of Meiji (1910), and was duly recognized by all foreign powers.

On the conclusion of the Treaty of Annexation, the Japanese Emperor was pleased to proclaim an Imperial Rescript giving the reason for the annexation and expressing love for the people and desire for the development of their culture. It accorded the Korean Imperial family the treatment due to the Japanese Imperial family and granted it the same amount of annual income as before the annexation, established the organization of the Prince Yi Household that its business might be systematically and efficiently conducted, introduced regulations for the Korean peerage and conferred titles on relations of the Imperial family and meritorious persons, and donated 30,000,000 *yen* as an Extraordinary Im-

perial Donation Fund, of which more than 17,
000,000 *yen* was distributed among prefectural
municipalities and districts as funds for giving
employment, education, and relief in calamities,
and about 4,000,000 *yen* among various charitable
institutions as funds for relief of the poor and
those suffering from mental disease, the education
of orphans, the blind, and deaf-mutes, and the
protection of those found sick upon the road,
while the remainder was distributed among peers,
meritorious persons, officials of the old Korean
Government, old persons, dutiful sons and daugh-
ters, virtuous women, widows, and widowers,
orphans, and solitary and disabled persons. It
also benevolently remitted or reduced many kinds
of taxes, such as those due by defaulters, those
on lands, and those to be paid in the form of
rice against calamities and granted amnesty to
prisoners. These many favours had their due
effect, and the people in the peninsula felt they
could not show themselves too grateful for the
Japanese Emperor's benevolent action, and enter-
ing into the spirit of the new administration, came

to rely with confidence upon the Japanese in authority over them.

II. PRESENT CONDITION OF CHOSÉN.

Establishment of Government-General of Chosen.

On the 1st of October in the 43rd year of Meiji (1910), the organization of the Government-General of Chosen was established, introducing a new administration in the peninsula, with the view of developing the culture and promoting the welfare of the people by means of various kinds of institutions suited to the progress of the times and the resources of the people. This step made possible enjoyment of peace and order, and safety of life and property, development in culture and progress in industry, and by it the people were freed for the first time from the tyranny and exaction which it had been their evil fortune to suffer so long and from which escape seemed impossible. Consequent on the Great

European War the world, however, underwent a great change, making the institutions established in the peninsula out-of-date and ineffective, so the Government deemed it necessary to introduce reform in the administration, but the independence movement which broke out in various parts of the peninsula in March of the 8th year of Taisho (1919), caused delay in effecting it until August of the same year, in which month, the people being pacified, a great reform was introduced in the organization of the Government-General and other offices. Among the main features of this reform were such important ones as civilians being made eligible for appointment as Governor-General and the adoption of an ordinary police system in lieu of the gendarmerie-police system in force, testifying strongly to the progress made by the people in general.

The purpose of this reform was clearly expressed in the Imperial Rescript promulgated at the time, and it had no other aim than the introduction of a civilized administration, the leading of the people in the peninsula up to the

same level as the Japanese, and the encouraging of them to develop their own excellent abilities that good fruit only might result from the annexation. Thus the Government-General made it the cardinal point of its aim to ensure the maintenance of peace, the realization of the will of the people, the reform of administration, the safety of life, the development of culture, the promotion of the welfare of the people, and the renewal of its spirit, and planned the introduction of such measures as abolition of discriminatory treatment between Japanese and Korean officials, simplification of laws and regulations, adjustment and speedy despatch of business, adoption of a decentralization policy, reform of provincial organization, adherence to old customs and manners worthy of preservation, freedom of speech, meeting, and publication, diffusion of education, development of industry, full complement of police, enlargement of medical and sanitary organs, pacification and enlightenment of the people, equal opportunity to men of ability for official appointments, and reconciliation of Japanese and Koreans, all of which

are now doing their part in bringing about realization of the original aim of the administration.

Reform of Provincial System.

The area of Chosen is 14,312 square *ri*,* about equal to that of Houshu, the main island of Japan, exclusive of Shiga Prefecture. The population is about 17,620,000, including 380,000 Japanese and some foreigners. The peninsula is divided into thirteen provinces corresponding to Japanese prefectures, containing 12 municipalities corresponding to Japanese cities, 218 districts, 2 islands, and 2,504 village areas, each province having a governor and personnel as have prefectures in Japan. Most local bodies within the provinces have not yet reached the status of self-governing corporations, but in view of this ultimately becoming the case each local body has an advisory council attached to it in deference to the popular voice. For matters concerning local finance each province has an advisory council

* Square *ri* = 5.95525 square miles.

consisting of 18 to 37 members, of whom one-third are elected by the governor and two-thirds by the members of the advisory organs of the municipalities and villages contained within it. The advisory organs of municipalities and villages have from 8 to 30 members, elected by the people in municipalities and in certain villages specially designated by the Governor-General, and by district magistrates in other villages. As for school finance for common education, there are advisory organs called Educational Boards for the Koreans, and for the Japanese are there School Associations, the only self-governing local bodies in the peninsula. In addition there are water-utilization associations as special public bodies.

Development of Industry.

In the days of the old Korean Government the industry of Chosen was in a very pitiable condition, with an output of only 306,000,000 yen as late as the 43rd year of Meiji (1910), and an export and import trade of 60,000,000

yen only. After the establishment of the Government-General, tremendous efforts were put forth for the development of industry in the peninsula, and the output in the 11th year of Taisho (1922) amounted to as much as 1,600,000,000 *yen* and the export and import trade to 470,000,000 *yen*, the former being an increase of over 5 times and the latter about 8 times in the short space of twelve years. Agriculture, the most important of all industries, is engaged in by about 80 per cent. of the population, and the area of cultivated land increased from 2,460,000 *chobu** in 1910 to 4,320,000 *chobu* in the 11th year of Taisho (1922) and there is still much arable land awaiting development. Rice, of course, is the most important of all agricultural products, its production reaching as much as 15,000,000 *koku*† in the 11th year of Taisho (1922), an increase by about 50 per cent. compared with that at the time of annexation, of which 3,200,000 *koku* was exported to Japan and elsewhere. As

* *Chobu*=2.45 acres.

† *Koku*=4,963 bushels.

to its quality, of late years it has greatly improved and is now about equal to that of Japanese rice.

Next comes barley and its kind. In the 10th year of Taisho (1921) it yielded 10,170,000 *koku* showing an increase of 60 per cent. on that at the time of annexation, and the amount exported reached 300,000 *koku*. Pulse, above all the soya-bean, is largely grown, the latter's production in the 10th year of Taisho (1921) being 4,680,000 *koku*, an increase of 50 per cent. on that at the time of annexation, of which 1,880,000 *koku* was exported, an increase of over 3 times.

As to afforestation, though Chosen is known for its naked hills and mountains the efforts of the Government-General have worked a wonderful change in this direction, and there are now many parts in the peninsula presenting not the slightest likeness to their aspect of ten years ago. At the time of annexation the area of forest lands, either covered or denuded, was 15,890,000 *chobu*, of which mature forests covered 5,120,000

chobu, young forests 6,620,000 *chobu*, and denuded areas 4,150,000 *chobu*. But at the end of the 11th year of Taisho (1922), the areas were respectively 5,480,000 *chobu*, 7,290,000 *chobu*, and 3,120,000 *chobu*.

Other industries, such as fishery, mining, and manufacturing, are also flourishing, the last especially making rapid strides of recent years and showing every prospect of reaching full development under a factory *régime*.

Arrangement of Communications Organs.

From olden times there was in Chosen scarcely a road worthy of the name, dykes and ridges serving as roads to the great inconvenience of the people. Since the establishment of the Government-General there has been much improvement made in this direction, the end of the 11th year of Taisho (1922) seeing a length of 3,836 *ri** of completed roads, that is some 13 times as much as at the time of an-

* *Ri*=2.44 miles.

nexion, and representing some 60 per cent. of the network planned. For 1st class roads the minimum width is 4 *ken*,* for 2nd class 3 *ken*, and for 3rd class 2 *ken*.

Roads along which public automobiles ply already measure more than 1,600 *ri*.

The length of Government railways at 1,178 miles is about twice that at the time of annexation, and of private railways at 261 miles 43 times, while the line from Fuzan to Shingishu through Keijo forms an important link in the connection between Asia and Europe. Ports have also been greatly improved, and the harbour works at Fuzan, Jinsen, Genzan, and Chin-nampo being especially worthy of notice.

Educational Progress.

Education in Chosen comes under five heads, viz., Common, Industrial, Normal, Professional, and University, with no great difference in standard from that in Japan. The main difference arises in common education, since there

* *Ken*=6 feet.

are in the country scholars and students who use Japanese as their daily language and those who do not, and correspondingly differ in habits and customs. The former receive a common education in primary schools, middle schools, and girls' high schools, and the latter in common schools, higher common schools, and girls' higher common schools, though the use of Japanese in giving instruction in all subjects is the general rule in all. In special cases the former may enter the schools of the latter, and vice versa, but in the higher schools Japanese and Koreans are co-educated on the same footing. Connection has also been effected with the schools of equal standing in Japan proper with regard to admission into one or the other and enjoyment of privileges such as eligibility for civil service appointments.

The educational system being thus laid down, the number of schools was greatly increased, and the first plan for common education, that of establishing one school for every three *myen* (village area) was carried out in due course, on

which the Government-General made it a principle to increase the number according to local conditions and the resources of the people. Thus at the end of May in the 11th year of Taisho (1922) schools for elementary education numbered 1,274, about 4 times as many as at the time of annexation, those for secondary education 48, about 4 times as many, those for industrial education 60, about 3 times as many, those for special education 8, about 3 times as many, and those for normal education 2, with the number of pupils enrolled reaching over 312,000 in all. Besides those, there are 627 private schools giving the various kinds of education though not following the regular rules. Moreover, a move has been made toward the foundation of a university by arranging for its preliminary course to be opened from 13th fiscal year of Taisho (1924).

Diffusion of Medical Organs.

The sanitary condition of Chosen was very deplorable before annexation, there being no modern medical practitioners and the sick mostly

depending on acupuncture and moxa for treatment. They shrank from rational medical treatment, being hoodwinked by sorcerers and fortune-tellers, the result being that various kinds of contagious diseases worked havoc among them every year. After annexation, improvement in medical and sanitary conditions was much encouraged, and a Government-General Hospital was established in Keijo and charity hospitals in provinces, 27 in number, that the people receive proper medical treatment, the poor pris, and in out-of-the-way places public doctors to the number of 228 have been appointed, while in every province circuit doctors visit the rural districts. In addition, waterworks have been established in the principal cities, the Government-General furnishing half the cost of erection, to the number of 23. Encouragement is also given to each province to build and maintain isolation premises and to dig public wells.

Completion of Judicial and Police Systems.

In the days of the Korean Government the

judicature and administration were greatly interwoven, administrative officials engaging in all judicial affairs, and this fact led to judgments being always influenced by bribery and petitions, so much so that innocent people were falsely charged and muled of money or condemned to long imprisonment while, really guilty people frequently escaped scot-free. Moreover, it is not too much to say that there was no judicial system at all, since it was possible for a person sei, and ed to punishment by one official, to have his case brought before another and more influential official and get the former judgment quashed. But when the protectorate *régime* was introduced, judicial affairs were completely separated from administrative affairs, and supreme, appeal, local, and district courts were introduced, following the system in Japan. Since the establishment of the Government-General, however, repeated reforms have been instituted, and at present there are 3 classes of courts, local, appeal, and supreme, with detached offices of local courts in places presenting much legal business. Thus the judicial sys-

tem can now be said to be on a solid foundation and its former corruptness entirely swept away.

With regard to the police system, for some time after annexation, gendarme and ordinary police officials conducted ordinary police affairs and sanitary administration, but on the administrative readjustment in the 8th year of Taisho (1919) the same system as that in Japan proper was adopted in Chosen, and the various police forces were enlarged and improved, and made responsible for the maintenance of public peace and order. How peaceful Chosen is at present can be clearly seen from the fact, that the so-called independence party is supported by none but Koreans and others outside the peninsula.

STATISTICAL TABLES FOR CHOSEN.
PRODUCTION.

Year	Agriculture	Forestry	Fishery	Minerals	Manufactures
	Thousand Yen	T. Y.	T. Y.	T. Y.	T. Y.
1922	1,184,936	73,471	75,128	14,503	257,386
1910	241,722	19,266	8,103	6,068	30,964

TRADE AND COMMUNICATIONS.

Year	Exports & Imports	Railways	Roads
	Thousand Yen	Miles	Ri
1922	471,449	1,438	3,836
1910	59,696	680	301

SCHOOLS (Government & Public)

Year	No. of Schools	No. of Students
1922	1,334	296,800
1910	339	39,026